

Ref

Rehabilitation Literature

August, 1957
Vol. XVIII, No. 8

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
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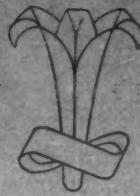
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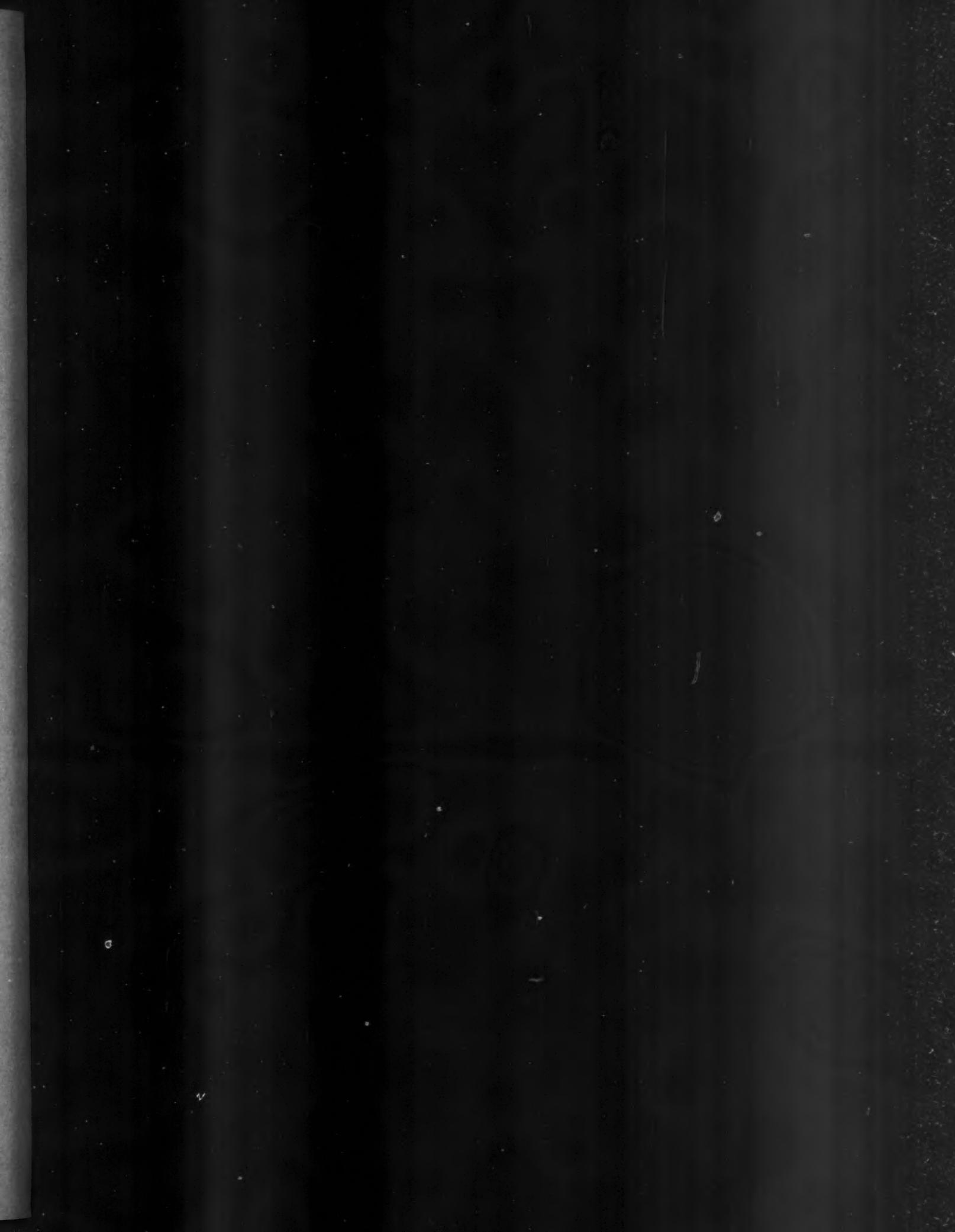
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Presenting in one alphabetical listing by subject, the references published from January 1950 through December 1955—

Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955

by EARL C. GRAHAM, Librarian

and MARJORIE M. MULLEN, Assistant Librarian
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HERE, in one all-inclusive, new rehabilitation bibliography, two skilled librarians index and annotate 5,214 periodical articles, pamphlets, and books relating to the medical care, education, employment, welfare, and psychology of handicapped children and adults. Included in one alphabetical listing by subject, are the references published in the six-year period from January, 1950, through December, 1955.

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REHABILITATION LITERATURE is compiled for use primarily by physicians, occupational, physical and speech and hearing therapists, nurses, welfare workers and administrators, school administrators and teachers of exceptional children, psychologists, vocational counselors and employment personnel, and for students entering these professions.

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The monthly issues of the abstracting bulletin serve as a supplement to the reference book Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955, compiled by Graham and Mullen, and published in 1956 by McGraw-Hill, New York.

New Addition to the Library's Periodical Collection

Cripple Care (Kreupelsorg). Quarterly Journal and Newsletter of the National Council for the Care of Cripples in South Africa, 208-214 Automutual House, 57, De Villeirs Str., Johannesburg, South Africa. Bilingual. Vol. 1, no. 1, Apr., 1957. Apply.

* * * * *

AMPUTATION

931. Danzig, Aaron L.

Handbook for one-handers; a practical guide for those who have lost the functional use of an arm or hand; 2d ed. New York, Federation of the Handicapped, 1957. 55 p. illus.

In this revised and enlarged pamphlet for the one-handed person, very practical information is given for performing daily living activities--dressing and personal care; eating meals; carrying on the normal activities of a homemaker, businessman or woman; for sports and for engaging in social activities. The author particularly stresses that this booklet is not for the person in the convalescent stage who has a reasonable chance to recover the use of his second arm or for the person with a mechanical hand. Making use of whatever potential remains in the second arm and hand is preferable to relying solely on one hand.

Available from Federation of the Handicapped, 211 W. 14th St., New York 11, N. Y., at 50¢ a copy (less in quantity orders).

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

932. Compere, Clinton L. (720 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.)

Amputations and modern prosthetics, by Clinton L. Compere and Robert G. Thompson. Surg. Clinics N. Am. Feb., 1957. 37:1:103-118. Reprint.

A review of the surgical techniques in amputation, treatment of the amputation stump, considerations in postoperative care, and choice of the prosthesis. The authors recommend that a total rehabilitation program for the amputee be formulated and explained to the patient before amputation is carried out. Medical supervision should be continued during and after the fitting of the prosthesis.

933. Marquardt, E.

Technical adequacy and practical application of the Heidelberg Pneumatic Prosthesis, by E. Marquardt and O. Haefner. New York, Internat'l. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples, 1956. 38 p. illus.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT (continued)

"Revised by the authors and translated from the German by E. Kunkel from: Archiv für orthopadische und Unfall-Chirurgie, Vol. 48, p. 115ff (published by J. F. Bergmann, Munich)."

Dr. Henry H. Kessler, who wrote the foreword for this English translation of an original article concerning the pneumatic arm-prosthesis and results of its use, describes briefly the work being accomplished by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples' Committee on Prosthetics, Braces and Technical Aids. The authors discuss technical details of this new prosthesis system, its possible uses in the field of prosthetics, and its practical application. Case histories from the first training course in use of the prosthesis are included. Dr. Kessler, who had an opportunity to observe it in operation at the Orthopedic Clinic, University of Heidelberg, was much impressed with its potential for persons severely handicapped by the loss of their arms.

This reprint in English is available from the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

ART

See 1020.

ARTHRITIS

934. Laine, Veikko, A. I. (Rheumatism Foundation Hosp., Heinola 2, Finland)

Finger deformities caused by rheumatoid arthritis, by Veikko A. I. Laine, Ero Sairanen, and Kauko Vainio. J. Bone and Joint Surg. June, 1957. 39-A: 3:527-533.

A clarification of the role of rheumatoid lesions of the tendons and adjacent soft tissues in the development of finger deformities in rheumatoid arthritis. Other factors contributing to deformity are discussed as well. While treatment of the deformities is not discussed, the authors suggest that preventive measures should be directed against overstretching the tendons and ligaments. Joints having a tendency to become dislocated should be manually supported during exercise, and carefully individualized functional splinting is of great importance.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

935. J. Chronic Diseases. June, 1957. 5:6.

Entire issue devoted to a symposium on rheumatoid arthritis.

Contents: Introductory statement to..., Joseph J. Bunim. -Some current concepts of the etiology of rheumatoid arthritis, Ellis Dresner. -Proposed diagnostic criteria for rheumatoid arthritis; report of a study conducted by a Committee of the American Rheumatism Assn., M. W. Ropes, Chairman. -An estimate of the prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis, Sidney Cobb (and others). -The agglutination reaction in rheumatoid arthritis, Morris Ziff. -Vascular lesions in rheumatoid arthritis, Leon Sokoloff and Joseph J. Bunim. -The relationship of rheumatoid arthritis to periarthritis nodosa and systemic lupus erythematosus, Charles Ragan. -Conservative therapy in rheumatoid arthritis, Marian W. Ropes. -Physical therapy in rheumatoid arthritis, James W. Rae, Jr. and Leonard F. Bender. -Rehabilitation of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, William S. Clark, Hilda B. Case, and J. George Furey. -The place of gold compounds in the

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, R. H. Freyberg. -Phenylbutazone in rheumatoid arthritis, Charley J. Smyth and Glenn M. Clark. -Observations on new synthetic antirheumatic steroids and critical evaluation of prednisone therapy in rheumatoid arthritis, Roger L. Black, Lemone Yielding, and Joseph J. Bumim. -"Back to work" program for physically handicapped arthritics, Robert H. Manheimer and Martin Acker.

ARTHRITIS--PROGRAMS

936. Parker, L. Burton (Dept. of Phys. Med. and Rehab., Indianapolis Gen. Hosp., Indianapolis 7, Ind.)

Problem of home treatment in arthritis, by L. Burton Parker and Leonard F. Bender. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab., June, 1957. 38:6:392-394.

Reports results of a survey of arthritic patients at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., to obtain information to aid in the evaluation of a program of instruction in home treatment and the factors which influence patients to continue an adequate home treatment program. From an analysis of data obtained, it is believed that the home treatment program for arthritis should be reviewed with the patient at least every two months in order to maintain interest and cooperation and to motivate the patient.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

937. Sortini, Adam J. (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Skin-resistance audiometry for preschool children. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1957. 22:241-244. Reprint.

A report of a study of 250 preschool children tested by skin-resistance audiometry at the Hearing and Speech Clinic, Children's Medical Center, Boston, to determine relative frequency of types of hearing loss, audiologic and educative levels of the group, recommendations and fitting of hearing aids, and probable etiology of the losses. Because it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain accurate audiometric tests with preschool children using pure-tone testing, skin-resistance audiometry has sometimes proven successful in diagnosing hearing handicapped children at this age level.

BACKACHE

938. Ford, Dorothy E. (Dept. of Phys. Med. and Rehab., Baylor Univ. Hosp., 3500 Gaston Ave., Dallas 4, Texas)

Conservative management of certain types of back injury; analysis of results, by Dorothy E. Ford and Edward M. Krusen, Jr. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1957. 38:6:395-401.

Over 500 case records of patients treated in the Physical Medicine Dept. of Baylor University Hospital during the past five years were analyzed in an effort to determine the efficacy of conservative management of acute low back injuries. Factors influencing response to treatment, including the expectation of compensation, were considered. Cases were studied with regard to compensable injury, duration of symptoms before treatment, the relationship of duration of symptoms to results of treatment, number of treatments received, and results of treatment at late follow-up. The percentage of non-compensation patients who improved

BACKACHE (continued)

with treatment was considerably higher than the percentage of compensation patients. There was a correlation between duration of symptoms before treatment and lack of improvement. The economic and psychological factors involved in compensation cases are discussed.

939. Hoskisson, J. Bradley

Posture and comparative anatomy as guiding principles in the treatment of back disorders. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1957. 20:6:121-126.

Comparative anatomy offers a clue to the causes of instability of the spine which leads to the development of abnormal posture patterns. When subjected to additional strain, the patient develops clinical symptoms and signs. Careful examination and a sequence of manipulative treatments, described here, will relieve these symptoms. Postural re-education should prevent back disorders or, where they have already occurred, their recurrence. Histamine ionization is suggested as a supplementary treatment worthy of inclusion in dealing with chronic sprains and strains.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

940. Rusalem, Herbert (57 Willoughby St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

Personal attributes for blind entry workers. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1957. 51:6:236-240.

Five major non-academic criteria for employability of blind applicants for entry positions in work for the blind are discussed, as well as the employer's problem in determining the applicant's status on the criteria. Qualifications listed are independence, constructive attitudes, avoidance of special privileges, sound mental health, and good work habits. The author, as director of the professional training department of the Industrial Home for the Blind, has had experience in training and placing 42 students over the past two years, most of whom have been blind and more than half of whom have had no previous professional work experience.

BLIND--MENTAL HYGIENE

941. Thume, Lyle (Southwest Rehabilitation Center for the Blind, Little Rock, Ark.)

Symbols of blindness. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1957. 51:6:245-247.

Resentment is often aroused in the newly blinded person in the process of learning to cope with his handicaps; his feelings toward learning Braille, dialing a telephone, using a white cane, wearing dark glasses, learning various handicrafts, traveling independently, and social relations with the sighted provide a clue to his eventual adjustment. Through an understanding of the blind client's reactions to symbols of blindness, the counselor can aid him in overcoming the mental barriers such symbols represent.

BRAIN INJURIES

942. Courville, Cyril B. (1720 New Jersey St., Los Angeles 33, Calif.)

Old missile wounds of the brain; some observations on the characteristics of the residual lesions in seven cases verified at autopsy. Bul., Los Angeles Neurological Soc. June, 1956. 21:2:49-74. Reprint.

BRAIN INJURIES (continued)

A review of the medical literature on gunshot wounds of the head and brain, with a presentation of seven examples of old gunshot wounds of the brain, 3 of which were sustained in war and 4 in civil life. From the author's observations of laboratory studies of these cases, he concludes that the nature of the residual scar from such wounds is dependent upon the effect of the missile on the bone (comminution with indrawn bone fragments with laceration of the brain or simple penetration) and not upon the nature of the missile. Thus, the separation of brain wounds into civilian and military varieties is purely an artificial one.

CAMPING

See 957; 1016.

CANCER--BIOGRAPHY

See 1025.

CEREBRAL PALSY

943. Abbott, Marguerite

Paralisis cerebral; su alcance y manejo. (New York, International Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples, 1957). 36 p. (Folleto de Asuntos Publicos no. 158A)

Spanish translation of: Cerebral palsy; its scope and management, by... 1956. 28 p. (Public Affairs pamph. no. 158A)

The English edition of this Public Affairs pamphlet (listed and annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, May, 1956, #493) was written to provide basic information on cerebral palsy, its prevalence, incidence, and causes, its care and treatment, and the community responsibility for dealing with the problem.

Another of the translations made possible through a grant from the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Foundation and available from the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

See also 956; 1023.

CEREBRAL PALSY--GREAT BRITAIN

944. Kirman, Brian H. (Fountain Hospital, London, England)

The backward palsied child. Spastics' Quart. June, 1957. 6:2:5-10.

Early diagnosis is essential in cerebral palsy to determine what supervision and training of parents in the home care and management of preschool children is necessary. The difficulties of assessing mental ability of the very young child are discussed; where additional handicaps are present, the situation is even more complicated. Services provided for cerebral palsied children classified as mentally defective in Great Britain could, in the author's opinion, be improved; suggestions for a comprehensive educational and training system have been submitted to the Royal Commission.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

945. Levitt, Sophie (Johannesburg School and Treatment Center for Cerebral Palsied Children, Johannesburg, S. Africa)
Cerebral palsy; a critique of the evaluation of therapy. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1957. 20:6:127-132.

A critical survey of clinical records on the cerebral palsied child has been made and suggestions given on the recording of results of treatment techniques. Also discussed are various techniques of examination and progress evaluation, such as the techniques of testing patterns of movements, functional tests, developmental tests, the assessment of muscles by electromyography, and the use of films and photographs in evaluation. In evaluating progress complete records should note not only the physical improvement but gains in motivation, socialization, speech and many other factors.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

946. Koskoff, Yale David (3459 5th Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.)

Developments in neurosurgery and their relationship to cerebral palsy; some clinical and experimental observations in the primate and illustrative case presentations. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 18:2:4-5, 13-15.

A report of research data on cerebral hemispherectomy in primates and in two patients with cerebral palsy subjected to this surgical procedure. A progress report on the behavioral effects of hemispherectomy in primates is presented. The case histories of two cerebral palsied patients are presented in complete form. In his summary and conclusions, Dr. Koskoff states that cerebral hemispherectomy is a useful procedure for the relief of intractable convulsions and disabling behavioral disturbances in the patient with cerebral palsy which is essentially unilateral. He points out that the operation must be performed relatively early, if at all in the individual instance. Continued research should be performed in the subhuman primate to reduce unnecessary guesswork when the procedure is applied to humans.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

947. Allen, Robert M. (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables 46, Fla.)

A practical and realistic way of meeting the needs of those with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 18:2:9-11.

A review of the role of the psychologist on the "team" of specialists serving the cerebral palsied individual. Emphasis is placed on the cerebral palsied child's need for guidance and the continuing need in his adolescence and adult life. The inter-relationship between psychology and other areas of treatment and training are illustrated by the author's experience at the United Cerebral Palsy Clinic of Miami, Florida.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS

948. Sullivan, A. W. (260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester, N.Y.)

A complete program for treatable cerebral palsied children. A. M. A. J. Dis. Children. June, 1957. 93:6:679-686.

Presents a comprehensive program plan for the diagnosis and treatment of cerebral palsy, based on the author's first-hand experience with the cerebral

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS (continued)

palsy program in Rochester, N. Y. A multi-disciplined approach is provided through a diagnostic clinic, residential treatment center, day treatment center, and public school education for orthopedically handicapped children. Children through 12 years of age are provided these services; facilities for counseling parents, for training to improve skills of personnel, and research aimed at the improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic techniques are also aspects of the program. Realistic guidance should be the responsibility of the professional staff and not in the hands of untrained community groups.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

949. Lubran, A. (Irton Hall School, Holmrook, Cumberland, England)

The residential care and education of E.S.N. spastic children. Special Schools J. May, 1957. 46:3:15-17.

Describes experimental procedures being carried out at Irton Hall School (England) in residential care and education of educationally subnormal cerebral palsied children. Special adaptations in methods of teaching have been made, taking into account the poor concentration, spatial disabilities, lack of previous life experiences which lead to misunderstanding and lack of comprehension. Education of the "whole" child is emphasized. An outline is given of elements of the training and education curriculum. Subsequent issues of the Journal will contain articles describing these elements in more detail.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

950. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Validation of short consonant articulation tests for use with children who have cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 18:2:12.

Because there is no widely accepted standardized test in the field of cerebral palsy speech with which new testing instruments might be correlated to establish their validity, the author utilized the method of extreme groups to secure an estimate of several short consonant articulation tests. With the rejection of the null hypothesis for each of the four differences between mildly and severely involved groups, there is an accumulation of evidence for the validity of these tests for use with the cerebral palsied child, the author believes.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)

See 1021.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

951. Gofman, Helen (Univ. of Calif. Hosp., San Francisco 22, Calif.)

Parents' emotional response to child's hospitalization, by Helen Gofman, Wilma Buckman, and George H. Schade. A. M. A. J. Dis. Children. June, 1957. 93:6:629-637.

In same issue: A letter to a doctor, Betty Gilbert, p. 638-639.

A report of results of interviews with 100 parents at the time of the child's admission to the hospital revealed that parents expressed the greatest anxiety

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS (continued)

at separation from the child. Ways in which the physician could reduce anxiety in parents are discussed; modifications of procedures on admission, during hospitalization, and at the time of discharge from the hospital are suggested.

The letter from Mrs. Gilbert, written to a consulting ophthalmologist on the occasion of his recommendation of a second eye operation for her 4-year old son, describes the child's first hospitalization experience and suggests ways in which regulations and rules could be modified to reduce the traumatizing effects of hospitalization both for the child and his parents.

952. Vaughan, G. F. (Dept. of Psychological Med., Guy's Hosp., London, Eng.)
Children in hospital. Lancet. June 1, 1957. 272:6979:1117-1120.

Reports results of an investigation undertaken with a small group of children to discover facts about their attitudes toward admission to the hospital and their operations. A simple introductory explanation of the hospital procedures was made to part of the group; with these children less emotional disturbance was noted after discharge from the hospital. A significant number of children 4 1/2 years and over benefited from this type of preparation.

CLEFT PALATE--DIAGNOSIS

953. Holmes, Edgar M. (330 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.)

Hearing and deafness in cleft-palate patients, by Edgar M. Holmes and George F. Reed. A. M. A. Arch. Otolaryngology. Dec., 1955. 62:6:620-624. Reprint.

On a follow-up of cleft palate cases operated on during the past 10 years at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, it was found, in a series of 26 patients, that 62% had a hearing loss greater than 10 db. in one or both ears. These cases did not bear out the assumption that early closure of the cleft palate would prevent hearing loss; no relationship could be found between hearing loss and the age of closure of the palate, the degree of flexibility of the closed palate, the amount of nasopharyngeal occlusion, or the severity of initial deformity. There was also no relationship between hearing loss and the presence or absence of tonsils or the presence or absence of an abnormal amount of adenoid tissue. Prevention of hearing loss lies in early recognition and treatment of ear infections in this group of patients, no matter how minor the infection.

CONFERENCES

See 1022.

CONGENITAL DEFECT

See 953.

CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY

954. Kozinn, Philip J. (1925 Quentin Rd., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.)

Infantile amaurotic family idiocy; a genetic approach, by Philip J. Kozinn, Harry Wiener, and Philip Cohen. J. Pediatrics. July, 1957. 51:1:58-64.

CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY (continued)

A report of a 12-year survey of infantile amaurotic familial idiocy, or Tay-Sachs disease, a genetically determined degenerative disease of the central nervous system occurring chiefly in infants of the Hebrew race. During the period of the survey 58 deaths from the disease were reported in New York City. Findings revealed that the average life span in the disease is 27 months and there is no sex predilection. It is transmitted as a recessive trait. Advice is given for parents of affected infants desirous of having further children. Recent developments in pathology, particularly in the biochemical field, are reviewed.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

955. Schunhoff, Hugo F.

The teaching of speech and by speech in public residential schools for the deaf in the United States, 1815-1955. Romney, W. Va., W. Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind, 1957. 99 p. tabs.

A chronological record of the education of the deaf through the use of speech and by speech in public residential schools for the deaf in the United States over a period of 140 years. The historical study is supplemented by a report of a survey of the current status of speech in the programs of these schools during 1954-55. Extensive bibliographies are included. A thesis submitted to the Graduate School of the University of Maryland for the degree of Doctor of Education, 1956.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at \$2.00 a copy.

DENTAL SERVICE

956. Kilbane, Edward F. (Dental Guidance Council for Cerebral Palsy, 47 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.)

Pioneering in dentistry for those with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 18:6-8.

Relates how the Dental Guidance Council for Cerebral Palsy came into existence, its aims and objectives, and the special problems which dentistry with the cerebral palsied involves. Aids which have been devised to solve these problems and the activities of its clinics are described. The Council, in addition to its activities in New York City, has extended its efforts to promote better understanding of service to the handicapped throughout the United States. The outcome of this pioneering venture is recognition of dentistry as one of the disciplines having a major role in total rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied.

DIABETES--RECREATION

957. Marble, Alexander

Educational value of summer camps; the future of the child with diabetes. J. Am. Dietetic Assn. June, 1957. 33:6:569-574.

A discussion of the complications which develop progressively 15 or 20 years after onset of diabetes in childhood. Since the incidence and extent of complications are directly related to the control of diabetes, it is vital that a plan

DIABETES--RECREATION (continued)

for the best control of the disease be devised. The aspects of treatment (by drugs and diet), the exercise program, and the promotion of understanding of the disease by parents and child alike are considered. The special educational value of summer camps for the diabetic child is stressed. (A listing of the approximate locations of such camps in the U. S. and Canada is given).

DRIVERS

958. For the handicapped self-locomotion means self-confidence. Hospitals. June 16, 1957. 31:12:37.

A licensed auto driving instructor for 12 years who is partially paralyzed himself offers his services as a volunteer to patients at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital's rehabilitation center. He cites the safety record of handicapped drivers, what a driver's permit can mean to the handicapped economically, and the anxieties which they must overcome in learning to operate an automobile. He recommends driving for the handicapped because he believes it develops self-confidence and provides, at the same time, much-needed exercise.

DRUG THERAPY

See 1023.

EMPLOYMENT--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

959. Wayne State University, Detroit

Proceedings, Second Annual Workshop on the Placement of the Handicapped in Competitive Employment, held at... November 1-2, 1956, sponsored by the Michigan Rehabilitation Association and the Department of Special Education and Vocational Rehabilitation.... Detroit, The University, 1957. 57 p. Mimeo.

Participants of the workshop were representatives from management, labor, education, and rehabilitation fields who exchanged ideas regarding better and more extensive placement of the handicapped in private business and industry. In addition to six group reports the proceedings contain address of speakers as follows: Placement in competitive employment; objectives and rewards, E. B. Whitten. -Viewing the problem at the state and local level, O. K. Fjetland. The industrial physician views the problem, Dr. Earle Irvin. -Management views the problem, William J. Mahoney. -Labor view the problem, Jerry Pollack.

Available from Dr. Louis J. Cantoni, Editor, Wayne State University, 5105 Second Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

960. Davies, M. O.

Placing handicapped children in employment. Special Schools J. Mar. & May, 1957. 46:2 & 3. 2 pts.

The London County Council, in its role as Local Education Authority, gives special attention to the vocational guidance, placing and reviewing of progress of young handicapped persons. Administrative aspects of the Youth Employment Service, the techniques used to train and place handicapped youth, and experiences of work with them are discussed. The articles give interesting highlights on British methods of handling the employment problems of the handicapped and some reasons for failure or success of the handicapped in employment situations.

ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

961. Smith, David W. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Med., Baltimore 5, Md.)

The mental prognosis in hypothyroidism of infancy and childhood; a review of 128 cases, by David W. Smith, Robert M. Blizzard, and Lawson Wilkins. Pediatrics. June, 1957. 19:6:1011-1022.

An evaluation of the mental attainments in a group of 128 infants and children with hypothyroidism relative to the type, age of onset, and adequacy of thyroid treatment. A summary diagram depicts the duration of hypothyroidism in relation to mental attainments for adequately treated patients. Best results in severe cretinism, where mental achievement is concerned, are obtained by early adequate therapy. Mild cretinism, with partial thyroid dysfunction, appears to confer partial protection against mental impairment, even though not treated early. Hypothyroidism acquired after 2 years of age seems to exert little or no serious irreversible effect on mental development. Where severe damage to the brain in utero occurs, normal cerebral function seldom can be established. Data presented shows a correlation between the severity of retardation of osseous development at birth and severity of mental impairment.

FOOT

962. Moseley, H. F. (1414 Drummond St., Montreal 25, Canada)

Static disorders of the ankle and foot. Ciba Clinical Symposia. May-June, 1957. 9:3:83-110.

A report of a symposium complementing a previous presentation dealing with traumatic lesions of this region (published in Ciba Clinical Symposia, Nov. -Dec., 1955. 7:6.) The present article directs attention chiefly to static derangements and allied conditions encountered in daily practice. Discussed are: posture of the normal foot and the effect of distribution of body weight; the evolution of the human foot; structural variations; various disorders of the foot and ankle and their treatment; congenital anomalies of the foot and ankle; and disorders of the nails. Colored illustrations are the work of Dr. Frank Netter.

963. Westin, G. Wilbur (1930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 57, Calif.)

Subtalar extra-articular arthrodesis; a preliminary report of a method of stabilizing feet in children, by G. Wilbur Westin and Cameron B. Hall. J. Bone and Joint Surg. June, 1957. 39-A:3:501-512.

A review of the authors' experiences over the past four years with subtalar extra-articular arthrodesis, a procedure developed to stabilize the feet of children who have suffered paralytic poliomyelitis. The operation should not be performed indiscriminately on asymptomatic flat feet. Normal architecture of the foot may be restored and maintained in cases of flat-foot deformity resulting from paralytic poliomyelitis. Results in this series of patients affirm the belief that this is a definitive procedure which can permanently maintain the correction in a painless foot.

Discussion of the paper by Dr. David S. Grice, one of the original developers of the procedure, follows the article.

HAND

964. Shahani, Manik

Physiotherapy in crush hand injuries. Indian J. Occupational Ther.
Feb., 1957. 3:1:5-11.

In same issue: Occupational therapy for hand injury cases, Kumari Mira Bastikar and Shri G. Purohit. p. 12-15.

With the growth of industries in India, hand injuries have become more frequent among workers. This article discusses the anatomy of the hand and considerations for primary treatment of injuries. Specific techniques of physical therapy useful in rehabilitating injured hands are described.

The second article discusses some psychological, social and economic factors which must be considered by the occupational therapist in prescribing therapy for the patient with an injured hand. Several case histories illustrate briefly the approach used.

See also 934.

HARD OF HEARING

See 953.

HEART DISEASE

965. White, Paul Dudley (264 Beacon St., Boston 16, Mass.)

Heart disease after sixty-five. J. Am. Med. Women's Assn. May, 1957. 12:5:127-135.

Dr. White presents interesting observations on the contrasting situations existing in 1829 and 1953 in regard to old age and its problems, specifically heart disease. He cites the improved prognosis in heart disease and the benefits of preventive medicine and rehabilitation for the heart patient over 65. He feels much public education is necessary to overcome the unwarranted fear of old age and to maintain habits of work which make for healthier, happier old age.

HOMEBOUND--EMPLOYMENT

966. Fahsing, Alfred B.

\$105,000 sales; \$35,000 profit; how it was accomplished; rev. 3d ed.
Atascadero, Calif., The Author, c1957. 48 p.

The author and his wife conduct a profitable home business of selling stamps to collectors; this manual based on their experiences, much of which they learned through trial-and-error while becoming established, gives detailed instructions for operating this type of mail-order business. Mr. Fahsing even includes complete financial statements showing expenses, costs, and profits, and illustrates two of their own form letters which have increased profits.

Available from Alfred B. Fahsing, Atascadero, Calif., at \$2.00 a copy. Also available is a "Directory of Stamp Sources," at \$2.00 a copy, which lists 1,000 names and addresses of wholesale and retail stamp dealers, 300 exchangers, 100 philatelic agencies, stamp clubs and magazines.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--MASSACHUSETTS

967. Noonan, John D. (Mass. Dept. of Public Health, Rm. 524A, State House, Boston, Mass.)

The Massachusetts Hospital School. Commonwealth, Mass. Dept. of Public Health. May, 1957. 5:5:1-20.

Describes services provided for crippled children by the Massachusetts Hospital School, founded at Canton, Mass., in 1904. Medical care, rehabilitation, education and vocational training, and extended convalescent services comprise the program for mentally competent children of Massachusetts between the ages of 4 and 20. Educational methods of the school are based on the premise that the economic independence of the handicapped depends more on their mental attitude toward life than upon physical handicap.

HYDROTHERAPY

968. Kolb, Mary Elizabeth (401 E. Second St., Derry, Pa.)

Principles of underwater exercise. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1957. 37:6:361-365.

A consideration of water as an exercise medium, the physical principles upon which underwater exercises are based, the problems posed by positioning and stabilization in water, and underwater activities useful in the treatment of disease. The advantages and disadvantages of underwater exercises are discussed.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY--INSTITUTIONS

969. U. S. Children's Bureau

Institutions serving delinquent children; guides and goals, prepared by the...in cooperation with the National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies. Washington, D.C., Govt. Print. Off., 1957. 119 p. (Children's Bur. publ. no. 360-1957)

Prepared for directors of State agencies administering such institutions and for superintendents and their staffs, this publication recommends practices and procedures for the institutional treatment of delinquent children. Covers the general philosophy of the training school, administration and organization, public relations, physical aspects of the school, major aspects of the treatment program, general services, rules and regulations, and ways of individualizing the program to meet particular needs. A brief glossary of terms is included.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Gov't. Print. Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 40¢ a copy.

LARYNGECTOMY

970. Woodman, De Graaf (156 E. 37th St., New York 16, N.Y.)

Voice rehabilitation via laryngeal surgery and speech therapy, by De Graaf Woodman and Shulamith Kastein. N. Y. State J. Med. Jan. 1, 1957. 57:1: 60-62. Reprint.

Presents a case report which demonstrates the value of combined surgery and speech therapy for the rehabilitation of voices handicapped by webbing at the anterior commissure. This paper, presented at the annual meeting of the

LARYNGECTOMY (continued)

Medical Society of the State of New York, Section on Otolaryngology, in 1956, was followed by a Kodachrome sound-track film demonstrating the technic described and with recordings of the voice before and after surgery. Copies of the film may be obtained or rented through Sturgis-Grand Productions, 322 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.

LATERALITY

971. Benton, Arthur L. (Dept. of Psychology, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa) Handedness and right-left discrimination, by Arthur L. Benton and Frances L. Menefee. Child Development. June, 1957. 28:2:237-242. Reprint.

A report of a research investigation the findings of which revealed a small positive association between degree of unilateral hand preference in motor activity and level of right-left discrimination. Variations in chronological and mental age, however, did not affect the size of the relationship of the two behavior variables in this sample of children. It is believed that possibly in brain-injured or defective children a somewhat more impressive relation between the two variables would be observed.

LEPROSY--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

972. Nimbkar, Kamala V.

The place of occupational therapy in work with leprosy patients. Indian J. Occupational Ther. Feb., 1957. 3:1:18-22.

A discussion of the use of occupational therapy in work with leprosy patients, to meet specific needs of patients in terms of joint range and muscle strengthening as well as the psychological and economic needs. Such therapy helps to prevent deformity and wasting in patients with, mainly, claw hand, anesthesia in many areas, and one or more fingers missing, partially or wholly. Illustrated are some items of adapted equipment for daily living activities.

MEDICAL SERVICE--PERSONNEL

973. Perrott, George St. J.

Health manpower chart book, by George St. J. Perrott and Maryland Y. Pennell. Washington, D.C., U.S. Public Health Serv., 1957. 57 p. tabs., graphs. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 511)

Originally prepared for limited distribution at the October 24, 1956, meeting of the National Advisory Health Council, this publication, slightly revised, is now available for general distribution to schools of the health professions and those interested in the provision of health services. It consists mainly of graphs with explanatory text describing certain characteristics of the professions of medicine, dentistry, and nursing. Statistics cover number employed in various positions in the health field, age and sex, work time, regional distribution of physicians, dentists, and professional nurses, and general trends in professional education and practice of their professions.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. at 25¢ a copy.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

974. Wallin, J. E. Wallace

Notable advances in the understanding and treatment of mentally handicapped children. Rock Island, Ill., Augustana College, 1957. 20 p. (Occasional papers, No. 1)

The inaugural address in the J. E. Wallace Wallin Lectureship, established by Dr. Wallin in 1955 to provide for lectures and scholarships in special education, clinical psychology, and mental hygiene. Dr. Wallin discussed progress in diagnosis of mental deficiency, the use of the "team" approach, better educational provisions for the mentally handicapped of all degrees, the application of psychotherapy in treatment of mental handicap and retardation, chances for employment, recreational programs, programs of public relations and public education on the problems of mental handicap, and the widespread organization of parent groups. Discussed at greater length were the significant factors responsible for mental deficiency, with findings offered from a number of studies. Dr. Wallin is a well-known authority in the field of special education, especially where it pertains to mental deficiency.

Available from Denkmann Memorial Library, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--GREAT BRITAIN

See 944; 949.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MASSACHUSETTS

975. Vaughan, Warren T., Jr. (15 Asburton Pl., Boston 33, Mass.)

Certain real problems in the development of community programs for the medical care, education, and training of the mentally retarded. Am. J. Public Health. June, 1957. 47:6:706-712.

Dr. Vaughan discusses solutions for five difficult administrative problems in the field of mental retardation in Massachusetts. Screening, study, and placement of children in special education, the problem of defining mental retardation, the need for modern social casework in this field, the proper person to be responsible for the professional care of the child, and lack of trained personnel complicate the development of community programs.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--NEBRASKA

976. Hungate, Vernon E. (F. B. Decker, Commissioner of Education, State Capitol, Lincoln 9, Neb.)

Planning for mentally handicapped children in Nebraska public schools, by Vernon E. Hungate and Marshall S. Hiskey; ed. by George E. Rotter. Lincoln, Neb., Commissioner of Education, 1957. 129 p. forms.

Prepared to give specific help to local school districts in Nebraska in the establishment and maintenance of special education programs for the educable mentally handicapped pupil. Part I provides the administrator and board of education with information on laws and rulings, philosophy and objectives, specific qualification steps, suggested classroom equipment, supplies, personnel records and reporting to parents. The remainder of the bulletin covers some practical instructional techniques of aid to instructors of the mentally handicapped. Many of the procedures have been used successfully in actual special education classrooms.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--WISCONSIN

977. Hunter, Amy Louise

Physician's role in planning for retarded children, as it looks to your State Board of Health. Wis. Med. J. June, 1957. 56:6:296-297.

It is the physician's responsibility to recognize the slow-learning child in the community, to provide a differential diagnosis, interpretation and counseling to the family, and to explain the resources available to parents of the retarded. Increasing interest in the welfare of retarded children in Wisconsin is attested by the brief account of efforts in their behalf. Listed are local affiliates of the Wisconsin Council for Mentally Retarded Children, with the name and address of the president of each group.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

978. Garrison, Mortimer, Jr. (The Training School, Vineland, N.J.)

Classification and research in mental deficiency. Training School Bul. May, 1957. 54:1:2-4.

Presents a brief review of various systems of classification in mental deficiency and procedures described in the literature. The author believes that for research purposes a classification should be based on present observable behavioral factors; material from the individual's history, if really relevant, should be demonstrable in the present measurable functioning of the individual. The advantages and disadvantages of different systems are compared.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

See 954; 961.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

979. Beddie, A. J. (Saskatchewan Training School, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada)

Occupational therapy in the treatment of the mentally retarded. Canad. J. Occupational Ther. June, 1957. 24:2:51-52.

Describes an operational plan for institutional therapies envisaged for the Saskatchewan Training School. The supervisor would be responsible for coordinating all therapies in a well organized schedule of activities. Activities of the occupational therapy department should be carried over into cottage programs and skills learned in the institution by the retarded person should provide useful, and often gainful, occupation when the patient returns to the community.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

980. Flory, Mary C.

Training the mentally retarded child. Nursing Outlook. June, 1957. 5:6:344-347.

A public health nurse, director of a visiting nurse association in Pennsylvania, tells what the parents of mentally retarded children should receive in the way of help with their problems from the public health nurse. Training in good living habits--personal hygiene and acceptable behavior

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

patterns--is the major aim in such instruction given by the nurse. By getting parents to accept two facts--that the baby needs the same attention to his personal wants as the normal child, that he is an individual who will develop at this own particular rate of growth and should not be hurried into tasks beyond his developmental level--the nurse can gradually teach parents to become proficient in the care and training of the mentally retarded child.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

981. Bloom, Irving (Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.)

Some basic issues in teaching slow learners, by Irving Bloom and Walter I. Murray. Understanding the Child. June, 1957. 26:3:85-91.

A discussion of three basic issues relative to the education of the slow-learner--his identification, the content of a curriculum to meet various levels of learning ability, and aspects of administrative organization. Poor achievement in school can arise from constitutional or functional causes; these various types are briefly discussed, as well as the type of program which will be most likely to meet their general and specific needs. Three organizational patterns for elementary schools are suggested.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

982. National Association for Retarded Children (99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.)

Opportunities for professional preparation in the field of education of mentally retarded children. New York, The Assn., 1957. 12 p. tabs. Spiral binding. 50¢.

Information on colleges and universities offering programs for the training of teachers of the mentally retarded supplements that found in the U. S. Office of Education publication titled "College and University Programs for Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children," (Bul. 1954, no. 13), annotated in Bulletin on Current Literature, June, 1955, #618. It is advised that this manual be used in conjunction with the Office of Education bulletin. Colleges and universities are listed by state and information covers types of courses, fees, requirements for degree, and possible scholarship sources. A sample form of the questionnaire used in collecting data is included.

MENTAL HYGIENE

983. Esty, Geoffrey W. (106 W. State St., Princeton 7, N.J.)

Emotional problems presented by handicapped children and their families. Pa. Med. J. June, 1957. 60:6:721-727.

By anticipating the problems of parents of a handicapped child, the pediatrician can give guidance which will help to prevent serious personality problems within the family often caused by the handicapped child. Dr. Esty especially warns against the indiscriminate early admission of the mentally subnormal child to an institution, the lack of preparation of children who must be hospitalized, and the need to safeguard the child in a convalescent home so that family ties are not broken. All professional personnel working in the field of services to handicapped children have a responsibility to foster a positive approach to living in the child and his family.

NEPHROSIS

984. Mateer, F. M. (125 De Soto St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.)

Corticotropin (ACTH) therapy of nephrotic syndrome in children: I. Clinical results and effects on proteinuria in one hundred six instances, by F. M. Mateer (and others). A. M. A. J. Dis. Children. June, 1957. 93:6:591-603.

In same issue: ... II. Laboratory findings in one hundred six instances, T. S. Danowski (and others). p. 604-614.

Presents clinical results of treating 72 children with the nephrotic syndrome with corticotropin (ACTH). The drug produced remission in all but 9 of the 68 children still living; of the nine who failed to respond at least once, 3 were patients with chronic azotemia. Follow-up of two-thirds of the patients has been for one year or longer; 30 patients were followed for 2 to 7 years. None of the deaths occurred during corticotropin therapy. Serious risks occurring during therapy are discussed. Mortality figures to date suggest that there is modification of the underlying course of the disease, in addition to control of the symptoms and signs. However, it must be kept in mind that many published series exclude "nephritic" patients. Adequate follow-up is necessary to determine whether patients whose nephrotic syndrome resolves may still develop chronic nephritis.

Part II of this study reports on alterations in the formed elements of the blood, in the serum and blood solutes, and in urinary reducing substances and 17-ketosteroids prior to, during, and following therapy.

NEUROLOGY

See 942; 946; 971; 989; 1023.

NUTRITION

985. Cady, Elizabeth (Dietetic Intern, Baylor Univ. Hosp., Dallas, Tex.)

Retraining a child to eat, by Elizabeth Cady and Evelyn M. Carrington. J. Am. Dietetic Assn. June, 1957. 33:6:605-606.

A case history of a 4-year old girl who, because of a tuberculous infection which shortly afterward developed into meningitis, had regressed to the mental functioning of an 8-month-old child. Prolonged tube feeding, mental regression, and paralysis of the right facial muscles complicated the feeding problem. An intensive and consistent program carried out by the dietetic intern with the cooperation of the nursing service, dietary department, and the psychologist has brought the child well on the way to acceptance of oral feeding.

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT

986. Rudd, J. L. (481 Beacon St., Boston 15, Mass.)

Medical and vocational cooperation for the aging, by J. L. Rudd and S. Norman Feingold. J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. Mar., 1957. 5:3:263-270.

With greater cooperation between the physician and vocational counselor, the authors believe, many of the medical-vocational problems of the older worker could be solved. They point to the work of the Governor's Seven-Man Council on the "Employment of the Aging", set up in Massachusetts to achieve a sound program in rehabilitation, training and employment of the

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

aging and to promote public understanding of the problems involved. Ten guideposts are suggested for further study on the possibility of increased cooperation between medical and vocational rehabilitation personnel to aid the aging population.

OLD AGE--MENTAL HYGIENE

987. Fensterheim, Herbert (506 W. 122nd St., New York 15, N. Y.)

Some psychological principles in the physical rehabilitation of aged patients. Am. Arch. Rehab. Ther. June, 1957. 5:2:41-46.

Motor reeducation in the rehabilitation process is often hindered by characteristics within the patient which impede progress toward physical rehabilitation. Such impediments may arise from the nature of his personality organization or the biological changes caused by disability. The training situation itself may need modification in terms of the patient's personality or neurophysiological organization. Proper structuring of the patient-therapist relationship may bring about conditions making possible adequate behavior in the patient. The author advocates the application of sound principles of education to facilitate the learning process.

OSTEOCHONDritis

988. Ryder, Charles T. (180 Ft. Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Coxa plana, by Charles T. Ryder, John D. LeBouvier, and Rosamond Kane. Pediatrics. June, 1957. 19:6:979-992.

A review of the natural history of the disease, based in part on the authors' findings in 104 patients. Discussed are clinical symptoms of coxa plana, incidence, diagnosis, histopathology, etiology, prognosis, and treatment.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

989. Bertrand, Claude (847 Cherrier St., Montreal 24, Canada)

The evolution of ideas on the treatment of extrapyramidal diseases. Canad. J. Occupational Ther. June, 1957. 24:2:45-50.

A neurosurgeon discusses certain aspects of the surgical treatment of Parkinson's disease and choreathetosis, together with their theoretical implications. Changing concepts concerning the extrapyramidal system have brought new surgical techniques to combat progressive disability from these diseases. A modified technique used by the author is described; he believes that with refinement of techniques and a better knowledge of their application, it would also be possible to alleviate some of the difficulties encountered in certain cases of cerebral palsy.

PARAPLEGIA

990. Arieff, Alex J. (670 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.)

Itch sensation and recovery of sensation in spinal cord injuries, by Alex J. Arieff, Stanley W. Pyzik, and Eli L. Tigay. A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry. Feb., 1957. 77:2:156-158. Reprint.

PARAPLEGIA (continued)

A report of an investigation to correlate the perception of itch in areas of the skin where varied sensory recovery had occurred in spinal cord injuries. Fourteen patients with quadriplegia and 4 with crural paraplegia were examined, seeking for the presence of the itch sensation. Findings revealed that itch sensation does not correlate with the presence of touch but does correlate with the preservation of pain.

PARAPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 1018.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--EQUIPMENT

991. Krieger, A. A.

Low vision optical aids. Washington, D.C., Off. of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1957. 13 p. (Rehab. Serv. ser. no. 393). Mimeo.

In this address presented at the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind Inter-Branch Conference, held at Pittsburgh in October, 1956, Dr. Krieger discussed the definition of legal blindness, essentials in magnification devices, general considerations of patient management, essentials of the complete ophthalmological examination, and some of the more important optical aids available for the correction of distant and near vision.

Available from U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

1018. MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

992. Linksz, Arthur (6 E. 76th St., New York 21, N.Y.)

Visual aids for the partially sighted. Guildcraft. June, 1957. 31:6: 15-17, 20-26. Reprint.

Reprinted from: Am. J. Ophthalmology. Jan., 1956.

Gives some of the principles and practical rules applying to impaired vision and the means of choosing the most appropriate reading aid. Aids for distance vision and near vision are discussed; telescopic visual aids (miniature Galilean telescopes) are the best feasible for distance vision. Three types of aids for near vision, with their advantages and disadvantages, are considered.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--SPECIAL EDUCATION--PENNSYLVANIA

993. Hartman, Dorothy R. (T. M. Peirce Public School, 23rd & Cambria St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Philadelphia services the visually handicapped child. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1957. 51:6:241-244.

Describes sight-saving classes conducted in the Philadelphia school system, policies on placement, the educational program, and its guidance aspects. At the Peirce School where 15 such classes are located, visually handicapped children have the opportunity to work with normal sighted children in many school activities. Administration of the program and the role of the consultant for the visually handicapped are discussed.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

994. J. Assn. Phys. and Mental Rehab. May-June, 1957. 11:3.

Contains articles on adapted physical education programs.

Partial contents: The adapted physical education program at the University of Oregon, Margaret S. Poley, p. 81-84. -Individual remedial physical education in the Philadelphia public schools, J. N. Brancato, p. 85-87. -Adapted physical education program for men at Pennsylvania State University, Elmer A. Gross and Ernest E. Baer, p. 88-90, 96. -Exercise to promote flexibility, C. H. McCloy, p. 91. -The adapted physical education program in the Weymouth (Mass.) schools, Leo A. Hayes, p. 92-95, 100.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

See 945.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--RECORDS

995. Carlin, Eleanor J. (Jenkintown Gardens, Washington Lane, Jenkintown, Pa.)

Principles of record keeping. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1957. 37:6: 369-373.

Administrative and clinical records in physical therapy, their form and content, their purpose and use, are analyzed. With accurate and efficient records at hand, the educator can utilize them for teaching purposes; such records may also serve as the basis for clinical research.

POLIOMYELITIS

996. Am. J. Occupational Ther. May-June, 1957. 11:3.

Entire issue devoted to articles on the subject.

Contents: I had polio, Margery Arbaugh Halford. -Some observations on the psychological roles of the occupational therapist, Lee Meyerson. -Orthetics in poliomyelitis, Rose M. Elliott. -Functional bracing of the upper extremity, Charlotte E. Steitz. -The aims and methods of occupational therapy in the treatment of the after-effects of poliomyelitis, Robert L. Bennett and Muriel F. Driver. -The community share in total patient care, Ruth A. Locher. -Professional education program for rehabilitation planning, Catherine Worthingham.

997. Bosma, James F. (1940 S. Second East, Salt Lake City 15, Utah)

Significance of the pharynx in rehabilitation of poliomyelitis disabilities in the cervical area. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1957. 38:6:363-368.

A report of clinical observations of 47 patients who had had bulbar poliomyelitis and the disabilities noted in the cervical area. Impairment of performance of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx may result from weakness of cervical postural muscles and displacement in relation to head and neck. The objective of motor rehabilitation in the cervical area, the author states, is not mere alignment and normal relations of parts while at rest, but normal range of strength and motion necessary to swallowing, control of respiration, and speech.

POLIOMYELITIS (continued)

998. Bosma, James F. (1940 S. Second East, Salt Lake City 15, Utah)
Studies of the pharynx; II. Poliomyelitis disabilities of the lower pharynx.
Pediatrics. June, 1957. 19:6:1053-1079.

In the second in a series of studies aided by a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Dr. Bosma sets forth clinical observations in regard to the postural relations of head and neck, including the presence of cervical lordosis, anteflexion at the craniovertebral angle, and abnormal approximation of mandible and skeleton of face to the cervical vertebral column. Performance of the hypopharynx was observed both clinically and roentgenographically during oropharyngeal inflation, phonation, and swallowing in a group of 20 normal subjects and 27 patients recovered incompletely from bulbar-pharyngeal poliomyelitis. Disabilities of motor performance of the hypopharynx are classified, indicating the particular muscular paralyses causing them. 73 references. (See #880, Rehabilitation Literature, July, 1957, for the abstract of Part I.)

999. Dail, Clarence W. (Respiratory Center for Poliomyelitis, Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Hondo, Calif.)

Vital capacity as an index of respiratory muscle function, by Clarence W. Dail and John E. Affeldt. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1957. 38:6:383-391.

Presents practical criteria to be used in the interpretation of vital capacity measurement results as an index of respiratory muscle function. Deficiency of respiratory reserve, as expressed in per cent normal vital capacity, is due to a combination of factors. These must be understood if vital capacity measurements are to be used to advantage as guides to treatment and in prognosis of expected functional return. Testing techniques are discussed.

1000. Merritt, W. H. (1940 S. Second East, Salt Lake City 15, Utah)

Studies of the pharynx; III. Occlusion of the mesopharynx resulting from bulbar and cervical spinal poliomyelitis, by W. H. Merritt (and others).
Pediatrics. June, 1957. 19:6:1080-1087.

A description of two cases of unusual occlusion of the mesopharynx, as a result of poliomyelitis. The whole area of mouth, pharynx and larynx was immobilized by severe contracture of its musculature and resulted from apposition of the lordotic cervical spine to the retrodisplaced structure of the mouth and face. Described are methods of therapeutic mobilization and restoration of function to these structures of the bulbar area. In addition, intensive speech therapy, physical therapy, and swallow exertion were employed in their rehabilitation program.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1001. Droeze, W. (Dept. of Paediatrics, Univ. of Munich, Munich, Ger.)

Acid-base balance of patients in the respirator because of respiratory paralysis due to poliomyelitis, by W. Droeze, H. Stolley, and H. Cailloud. German Med. Month. May, 1957. 2:5:132-136.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

In spite of the maintenance of artificial respiration in poliomyelitis patients, many with respiratory paralysis die. In addition to damage to essential organs by the virus, secondary infections, and unavoidable cardiovascular disturbances, disturbances in acid-base and water metabolism play a part in producing a large number of clinical symptoms. The authors present 5 typical cases of patients with purely spinal respiratory paralysis without severe complications. Their experience has been that the problem is not one of tissue oxygenation but of adjusting elimination of carbon dioxide to the requirements of the three critical stages--namely, the initial period, the period of artificial respiration, and finally, in the withdrawal stage. Characteristic patterns of disturbance are described. This is a translation of an abridged version of an article appearing in Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 1956. 81:1952.

See also 963.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

1002. McMain, M. J.

Problem cases in the treatment of anterior poliomyelitis. Physiotherapy. June, 1957. 43:6:161-166. (Congress lecture.)

A description of some equipment and techniques for motivating patients recovering from anterior poliomyelitis who have severe residuals to be overcome. The combination of surgical treatment, physical therapy, and self-help aids can bring about considerable improvement in many of the "problem" cases. The article gives a picture of rehabilitation methods employed in England, with illustrative case histories.

1003. Neu, Harold N. (407 S. 16th St., Omaha 2, Neb.)

The shoulder girdle in the chronic respirator patient, by Harold N. Neu and Harry R. Dinnel. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1957. 37:6:373-375.

Many long-term respirator patients have high spinal involvement and marked impairment of the muscles of the shoulder girdle. The authors believe it is important to pay more attention to the shoulder girdle in the early phases of poliomyelitis; in the convalescent stage, it is suggested that appropriate exercises be instituted for these auxiliary respiratory muscles. The treatment program is outlined and an assistive shoulder wheel is described which permits an exercise program with a minimum of assistance from the physical therapist. At first only assistive exercises are employed; as the patient progresses, resistive exercises are introduced which are essential if any assistance to the respiratory muscles is to occur. The authors believe that some improvement in the vital capacity of patients on this program has resulted. It was found that patients on the program develop a reserve which increases maximal breathing capacity allowing them to go for longer periods with less respiratory aid.

POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTION

See 1026.

PSYCHOLOGY

1004. Bullock, Donald H. (Institute of the Pennsylvania Hosp., 111 N. 49th St., Philadelphia 39, Pa.)
Diagnosing child behavior; an experimental approach, by Donald H. Bullock and Norma S. Wohl. Training School Bul. May, 1957. 54:1:9-13.
Discusses criteria for the evaluation of diagnostic techniques used as the basis for both prevention and treatment of psychiatric difficulties in children. Because language and motivational factors are recognized as interfering with the effective utilization of most standard psychological tests, an attempt has been made to devise experimental tests which will minimize or eliminate verbal variables and provide rewards for motivation. Performance features as outlined can all be objectively and quantitatively described. An exploratory study of patients at the Vineland Training School is planned for the current year under standardized experimental reward learning conditions.

1005. Rawls, Horace D. (N. Carolina State Coll., Raleigh, N. Carolina)
Social factors in disability. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1957. 51:6:231-236.
A paper prepared for the Workshop on Preschool Children, sponsored by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, January, 1957. Discussed are various bio-social, residential, and socio-cultural factors which influence the nature of the individual's relations with others and which to a large extent determine the nature of his learning and the degree of his socialization. Although these factors influence all persons in society, they can be of particular importance to the disabled person, acting as barriers or assets. The author stresses the importance of interactions in childhood which can determine whether the disabled child will become a self-reliant adult.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--ILLINOIS

1006. Breckinridge, Elizabeth (Services for Aging, Illinois Public Aid Commission, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.)
Development of the Section on Services for Aging of the Illinois Public Aid Commission. Public Aid in Illinois. May, 1957. 24:5:1-13.
Describes a state-wide program to encourage adequate facilities and services for older people in Illinois, its objectives, the results of surveys to evaluate needs and services, and the organization of community services in three pilot counties. A geriatrics rehabilitation program and a program to promote rehabilitation education within nursing homes are included in the planning of the Commission. Proposed extensions of services and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Aging are discussed.

RECREATION

See 1027.

REHABILITATION

1007. Internat'l. Soc. Service Rev. Mar., 1957. No. 2.

Title of issue: Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Contents: The coordinated international programme for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. -Rehabilitation; some modern trends and developments. -Social security provisions and rehabilitation. -Social work in rehabilitation. -The ascertainment and prevention of hearing impairment. -Education and rehabilitation of the deaf and hard of hearing. -The problem of blindness in the Far East. -Special appliances for the blind and partially sighted. -Notes on technical assistance activities in rehabilitation during 1955-56. -(Notes on) Meetings, seminars, conferences. -Bibliography on the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

This issue of a United Nations publication, published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, gives a broad picture of world-wide efforts in rehabilitating the handicapped, the problems encountered in many countries, and ways in which they are being met. The bibliography, which contains a special section on rehabilitation of the deaf and hard of hearing, supplements and brings up-to-date the bibliography published in a special issue of the Social Welfare Information Series in 1953, titled "Rehabilitation of the Handicapped."

This issue is available from Internat'l. Documents Service, Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., at 80¢ a copy.

REHABILITATION--POLAND

1008. Hulek, Alexander

Rehabilitation of the disabled in Poland. Warsaw, Poland, The Author, 1957. 58 p. illus.

Describes services available for medical, educational, and vocational rehabilitation in Poland. Besides state and cooperative bodies providing services, social organizations of the disabled play a large part in furthering the social welfare interest of the disabled. Scientific and research centers are mentioned briefly. As is true in every country, there is a shortage of trained personnel.

Available from International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

REHABILITATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

See 1007.

REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--FLORIDA

1009. Nichols, Marjorie

Rehabilitation services for handicapped; a survey of Central Florida, June, 1957. Orlando, Fla., Florida Soc. for Crippled Children, 1957. 20 p. tabs., charts. Mimeo.

A survey of unmet rehabilitation needs in six counties of Central Florida, centered around Orlando, to determine some of the priority needs for services and facilities in this area. Existing and planned facilities were investigated to determine what coordination might be possible between public and private agencies and to make recommendations

REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--FLORIDA

to the Central Florida Society for Crippled Children on future programming. An estimate of the extent of physical disability was made (data is included) and findings from a survey of 34 organizations are reported. Information covers types of services administered, admission policies for facilities, persons served, unmet needs, and facilities having waiting lists.

Issued by the Florida Society for Crippled Children, 515 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Florida.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--CANADA

1010. Gingras, G.

The rehabilitation centre; 2d ed., by G. Gingras (and others); foreword by Howard A. Rusk. Montreal, Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, 1956. 31 p. tab., floorplans. (No. 5 in an education series on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation....)

A pamphlet useful to those planning rehabilitation services, this revised edition reflects additional practical experience in administration, as observed at the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal. Included are floor plans for the new center to be started this fall, general considerations in architectural planning of the structure, special features of the building, and a discussion of each department of the service. Outlined also are the administrative plan, operational techniques, services to patients, and special aspects of administration.

Available from International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy. This edition is available also in French and Spanish.

RELIGION

1011. Rozeboom, John D.

The church and "exceptional" children. Internat. J. Religious Educ. July-Aug., 1957. 33:11:15-16, 33. Reprint.

The writer, a field worker in Christian education for the Methodist Church, looks at the problems of the mentally handicapped, the delinquent, and the physically handicapped child in the community and in the institution, and questions what churches of all denominations can do to meet their needs. Both on a national level and at the community level, he believes, the church has a responsibility in curriculum planning for Christian education, in a cooperative approach to institutions, and in the provision of in-service training for those who wish to work in the institutional setting. In the community local churches can promote training for church school workers, provide homebound services, and consider the needs of the physically handicapped in their architectural planning for new buildings.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1012. Merendino, K. Alvin (Univ. of Washington School of Med., Seattle 5, Wash.)

One hundred seventeen surgically treated cases of valvular rheumatic heart disease, with preliminary report of two cases of mitral regurgitation treated under direct vision with aid of a pump-oxygenator, by K. Alvin Merendino and Robert A. Bruce. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 15, 1957. 164:7:749-755.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

A review of results obtained in surgically treating 117 patients with valvular rheumatic heart disease, 92 of whom had predominant mitral stenosis, 20 with predominant aortic stenosis, 3 with aortic insufficiency, and 2 with pure mitral insufficiency. In addition to the usual diagnostic techniques, standardized exercise-tolerance tests, before and after surgery, were used to evaluate the physical fitness index and cardiac capacity. Results, in the authors' opinion, justify the closed methods as palliative procedures in rehabilitation of the patient. Indications for direct-vision surgery with the aid of a pump-oxygenator are discussed.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 1029.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--CALIFORNIA

1013. California. Stanislaus County Schools

The County superintendent of schools reports on special education in... 1947-1957. Modesta, Calif., The Schools, 1957. 30 p. illus.

A progress report of the first ten years of public school services for partially seeing children, the blind, the mentally retarded and the severely mentally retarded, crippled children, the deaf and hard of hearing, those needing speech therapy, and gifted children. Outlined are special methods employed to meet special needs.

Distributed by Fred C. Beyer, County Superintendent, Stanislaus County Schools, P. O. Box 1697, Modesta, Calif.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

1014. Mississippi. University. Department of Conferences and Institutes

Summary reports from the Institute on the Handicapped Child, August 6-17, 1956, prepared by participants of the Institute. University, Miss., The University, 1957. 48 p.

Includes "Seventeen steps in the philosophy of special education for exceptional children," by Ray Graham, as well as summary reports prepared by committees which covered the areas of philosophy, administration, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and speech and hearing. The focus of the Institute was largely on educational services and objectives since the great majority of participants represented that particular discipline. Speakers at the Institute included Dr. Meyer A. Perlstein, Dr. Ray Graham, Dr. Harry V. Bice, and Dr. Helmer R. Myklebust.

Available from Dept. of Conferences and Institutes, University Extension, University of Mississippi, University, Miss., at \$1.25 a copy.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1015. Diehl, Charles F. (Speech Clinic, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.)

Evaluation of a special school for speech defective children, by Charles F. Diehl and Kenneth W. Burk. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1957. 22:2:271-275. Reprint.

SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

A report of a 3-year experiment to gather evidence regarding the inclusion of speech in the elementary curriculum and the segregation of speech defective children. Thirty-four children with defective speech were segregated for varying periods of time in a special speech school; the school program included speech therapy as part of the usual elementary curriculum. Comparisons of test results of articulation, intelligence, and achievement revealed significant increases in speech improvement, as well as in intelligence and achievement scores. The program was deemed beneficial.

1016. Lerea, Louis (Speech Clinic, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Progress in speech therapy in relation to personality. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1957. 22:2:254-260. Reprint.

A report on research activities conducted at a summer residential speech and hearing center for children at Northern Illinois State College. An attempt was made to assess progress of children participating in the program and to determine any significant relationship between success in therapy and personality factors. Findings revealed the six-week program achieved a high degree of success. Described are the daily activities of the program, procedures used in the evaluation, and results obtained.

See also 1030.

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU--REPORTS

1017. U. S. Children's Bureau (Washington 25, D.C.)

Public programs for crippled children, 1955, by Lillian R. Freedman and Sadie Saffian. Washington, D.C., The Bureau, 1957. 28 p. tabs., charts. (Statistical ser. no. 40)

A report consisting largely of statistical data on handicapped children who received service under federally aided State programs for crippled children, their characteristics, and their major handicaps. Information is also given on the various kinds and volume of service provided.

UROLOGY

1018. Kisner, C. D.

The assessment of vesical function in the paraplegic. S. African Med. J. May 11, 1957. 31:19:454-458.

From experience gained in the paraplegic unit of Baragwanath Hospital, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, the author discusses methods of assessing vesical function and its sphincteric mechanisms. Results obtained by such periodic assessment are, in his opinion, of great value in the management and treatment of the urological problems of the paraplegic. He stresses the need for early effective treatment which can reduce complications which may arise and which can shorten the time required for rehabilitation.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--SECOND INJURY

1019. U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards

Second injury funds; standards and patterns in state legislation. Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1957. 61 p. tabs. (Bul. 190). A discussion of the standards and patterns of second injury funds under state workmen's compensation laws, with a comprehensive table giving the current status of second injury fund provisions in each of the 43 states now having such a fund. Background of legislation providing funds and their benefits both to the employer and the handicapped worker are covered.

Available from Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. or from regional offices of the Department of Labor.

New Books Reviewed

ART

1020. Lowenfeld, Viktor

Creative and mental growth; 3d ed. New York, Macmillan Co., c1957. 541 p. illus.

An attempt has been made in this book to show the relationship of the child's general mental and emotional development to his creative development and to introduce teaching methods which are flexible and spring from the child's individual needs. Teachers other than those in the field of art can also find here an understanding of the psychology underlying the child's creative production. Chapters XI and XII deal with the gifted child and the therapeutic aspects of art education for the blind, partially blind, deaf-blind, the hard of hearing, the deaf, and the speech defective, the cerebral palsied, the orthopedically handicapped, the mentally handicapped, and the child with a psychosis. Attractively illustrated.

Published by Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., at \$5. 90 a copy.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)

1021. Doss, Carl

If you adopt a child, by Carl and Helen Doss. New York, Henry Holt & Co., c1957. 368 p.

The parents of 12 adopted children of mixed race, the Reverend Carl Doss and his wife have written a comprehensive handbook on child adoption, giving factual information covering every question on adoption and augmented by concrete examples illustrating the knowledge and advice offered the reader. Problems relative to adoption of children with special needs, among them the physically handicapped, are also covered. Authentic case histories, the authors' own experiences, and opinions of recognized authorities in the adoption field contribute greatly to the value of the book. In addition, it lists every adoption agency in the United States and Canada, and information on individual state procedures and law in adoption cases, as well a directory of agencies engaged in overseas relief projects.

Published by Henry Holt & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$4. 95 a copy.

CONFERENCES

1022. Beckhard, Richard

How to plan and conduct workshops and conferences. New York, Association Pr., c1956. 64 p.

For the benefit of those responsible for planning workshops and conferences, this book reports in a systematic manner those factors essential to success in organizing and conducting group meetings of this type. Six steps which are a "must" in conference planning are discussed in detail--from the defining of objectives in the initial planning stage through the follow-up action in the post-conference period. Information on fact finding and evaluation, program development, and administrative details of preparation and operation of the conference are the results of findings from a number of conference workshop "clinics" sponsored in communities all over the United States by an organization called Conference Counselors.

Published by Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

DRUG THERAPY

1023. New York Academy of Sciences (2 E. 63rd St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Meprobamate and other agents used in mental disturbances. Annals, N. Y. Acad. of Sciences. May 9, 1957. 67:10:671-894. \$4.00.

A series of papers resulting from a conference held by the New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Biology and Psychology, in October, 1956. Part I deals with the chemistry, pharmacology, and mode of action of meprobamate; Part II, with treatment of psychoneurotic conditions; Part III, with treatment of psychiatric and other conditions with the drug; and Part IV, with use of meprobamate in muscle spasm. In this last section is an article by Dr. Harriet E. Gillette on "The effect of meprobamate on cerebral palsy," p. 859-872.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--BIOGRAPHY

1024. Murray, Dorothy G.

This is Stevie's story. Elgin, Ill., Brethren Publ. House, c1956. 140 p. Paperbound.

Because of a desire to share their experiences with other parents of mentally retarded children, in the hope that they too might find enlightenment and courage to face their problems realistically, Dorothy Murray tells how she and her husband found an acceptable solution for an unsolvable problem. All facets of mental retardation within the family and community are discussed. Whatever financial profit might result from the publication of the book is to be used for the benefit of the twenty-four hundred patients at the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital where Stevie is now living.

Available from: Virginia Assn. for Retarded Children, 4705 Leonard Parkway, Richmond, Va., at \$1.00 a copy.

PARAPLEGIA--BIOGRAPHY

1025. Barton, Betsey

As love is deep. New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, c1957. 144 p.

A paraplegic since the age of 16 and author of And Now to Live Again (1944), The Long Walk (1948), and Shadow of the Bridge (1950), Betsey Barton recreates from her journal the progress of her mother's invalidism and death by cancer and its impact on the thoughts, feelings, and lives of herself, her father, and her brothers. Only through "deep involvement with life, with people and with God" does she feel that she will come to an acceptance and understanding of the experience. Anne Morrow Lindberg describes the book as containing "Betsey Barton's most beautiful writing--artistically--and most profound insights--humanly and spiritually."

Available from Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 124 E. 30th St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$3.00 a copy.

POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTION

1026. Michigan. University. Poliomyelitis Vaccine Evaluation Center

Evaluation of the 1954 field trial of poliomyelitis vaccine; final report, by Thomas Francis, Jr. (and others). Ann Arbor, Edwards Bros., 1957. 563 p. figs., tabs.

Chapter I summarizes results and conclusions drawn from data collected in the nationwide field trial of the Salk vaccine; the remainder of the book is devoted to an expanded description of the procedures for the collection of data, the handling of the records, their verification, coding and preparation for use. Dr. Francis, Jr., in his foreword, points out the importance of the information included on a number of subjects subsidiary to the primary objectives of the study which will be of great value in the study of poliomyelitis and to epidemiological research in general. The report contains a glossary, a bibliography (in lieu of an index), and a table of contents which lists the topics in detail. Appendixes contain copies of forms, outlines of procedures, letters and instructions to the field, and comprehensive tables of data for individual Field Trial areas. Of special interest are the extensive analysis of laboratory studies of response to vaccination, the results of detailed examinations made by physical therapists of muscular impairment, and the account of the development of diagnostic criteria from complex data.

Distributed by the Dept. of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

RECREATION

1027. Hartley, Ruth E.

The complete book of children's play, by Ruth E. Hartley and Robert M. Goldenson. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., c1957. 462 p. illus.

Two well-known experts, psychologists who give consultation on children's problems and specialize in guidance work, have together developed this complete and practical book on the play life of the child at various stages of his development, its emotional implications, and the best ways of meeting the needs of a particular age or temperament. Special chapters cover hobbies and pets, television and the comics, amusements for car and train,

RECREATION (continued)

community activities, and recreation for the handicapped, bedridden, or convalescent child. A how-to-do-it book, as well, it gives instructions for making play equipment and offers a variety of lists on play materials, records, pictures, books graded for age level, hobby books, informational sources, and references useful to parents and recreation leaders. Indexed for quick reference.

Available from Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., at \$5.00 a copy.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--DIRECTORIES

1028. National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs

Directory of sheltered workshops and homebound programs. New York, The Assn., 1957. 122 p. Spiral binding. Paperbound.

Published to meet the demand for a listing of sheltered workshops and homebound programs, this directory gives, state-by-state, information on agencies offering this type of service. Information includes name, location, executive director, program, employment provided, supportive services provided, clients served, and method of financing. An additional index by name of agency is appended. Inclusion in the directory does not imply endorsement, nor does exclusion infer disapproval. Information is printed exactly as submitted on questionnaires sent to each agency. A revision is planned as soon as it is feasible, at which time certain refinements of classification will be considered in the definitive aspects of workshops and homebound programs, as well as the disabilities served.

Available from Edward A. Stiles, Treasurer, Room 1602, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., at \$1.50 a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1029. Forney, Katherine

Up and away; the education of the handicapped but exceptional children. New York, Exposition Pr., c1957. 56 p. illus.

A personal account of the author's techniques and accomplishments with a special class of physically handicapped children, ranging in age from 5 to 18, each of whom had a combination of three or more severe handicaps but whose intelligence was considered at least normal. Through her efforts all improved physically and mentally, gained in self confidence and became happier children. Discussed are some of the activities in which the children engaged during the year, illustrating methods of approach to education problems. Six short histories of children are included to show their development and how they are learning to live more happily in spite of their handicaps.

Available from Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1030. West, Robert

The rehabilitation of speech; 3d ed., by Robert West, Merle Ansberry, and Anna Carr. New York, Harper & Bros., c1957. 688 p. figs.

The basic text, first published in 1937, has been thoroughly revised since the second edition was published in 1947; all significant research since that time is noted here and the major illustrations are new. Intended for advanced courses in speech pathology and speech therapy, it will be most useful, as well, to special education teachers, social workers, psychologists, physicians, dentists and those working with the handicapped, the deaf, and the blind. The chapter on the treatment of stuttering is completely new; Book II (on remedial principles) is almost wholly new. The book includes chapters on the cerebral palsied, speech therapy for the laryngectomized, and on hearing problems. Material on aphasia was completely rewritten. The glossary, a standard reference in the field, has been reworded and expanded.

Available from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$7.50 a copy.



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